## WASHINGTON

THE POLITICAL REVULSION.

The Democrata Confident of Success in the Approaching New England Elections.

PINANCIAL MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Approaching Elections in New England-The Democrats Sanguine of Success. Advices received here by democratic politicians from rge share of encouragement to the conservatives, and ce them to feel sanguine of victory in the approach in the republican ranks by reason of radical Congressional policy, and that it iderable element of dissenting republicans, and give the coup de grace to no insignificant portion of New England fanaticism. The Republican National Committee, it is said, has been summoned to convene here on Monday to Central Republican Committee of that State cry aloud for funds, demanding \$25,000 to save them from destruction; but the National Committee are said to be minus the needful, and there is "a weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth" in view of the dreaded democratic or conservative uprising. The Late Speeches in the Senate on the Re-

construction Bill.

The speeches in the Senate on the Reconst ruction bill nuch for censure or commendation. Morton's received Declittle's must be accorded the merit of having been directed with all the precision and effi-cacy of a bombehell right into the radical camp. It was a natural sequence that the speeches in reply should have been made with all the or the damage done needed the largest and m skilful repairing. It is contemplated by the democrats speech and use it as a campaign document.

The Reinstatement of Secretary Stanton-Mercenary Motives Attributed to Certain

acing him in the Cabinet as a thorn in the side of Presiims in the War Department, dating from the period the rebellion, and rejected from time to time as being lought impelled by gratitude to liquidate the claim en though they relate to impositions of shouly

remaining few months that may intervene admit of the immediate retirement of the quarterly interest of one per cent. Leading financia have no demand or temporary loans to provide for cing the interest to four per cent on

pancial Statements of the Treasury De reau of the Treasury Department for the week ending day amounts to \$613,000. The amount shipped durg the same period was as follows:-To the national nks and others, \$171,476 in notes; to the Assistant easurer at New York, \$50,000 in notes; and to the sistant Treasurer at Charleston, \$60,000.

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for

enty millions of dollars ennually, which is now

on nearly the same footing with any other lender.

-United States bonds as security for circulating tes, \$341,175,590, and for deposits of public moneys, 7,827,980.
The national bank notes issued during the week

sount to \$62,750, and the total amount issued to date amounts:-Mutilated bills returned, \$5,933,105 tes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the ited States Treasurer, \$359,860, leaving in actual cir-lation at this date \$299,589,748. The amount of fractional currency redeemed and de-

oyed during the week was \$523,245.

deposited the necessary securities with the rer of the United States, it has been designated

tract of the quarterly reports of the national bank. as of the United states, showing the condi on the first Monday in January, 1868, before the

Differentiant of officess.	
EEBOURCES.	
ine and discounts	616 185 072
und States bonds deposited to secure cir.	,410,100,012
ulation	338,627,200
ited States bonds and securities depo-	000,021,200
ted to secure depositions	37,265,750
ned States bonds and securities on hand	44, 135, 350
ser stocks, bonds and mortgages	19,356,171
e from national banks	99, 280, 494
e from other banks and bankers	8,438,624
al cetate, furniture and fixtures	21,067,564
rent expenses	2,963,785
miame	2,458,825
miame	109, 359, 835
ocks and other cash items	
e of Rational banks	16,648,684
ie of other banks	261,269
cle	18,034.519
ctional currency	1,927,052
al tender notes	
spound interest notes	39,979,480
ce per cent certificates	8,325,000
ce bet cem certinenses	9,020,000

LIANUATION. \$1,408,423,095 

ar Department and the Freedmen's
Eurens.
States.
States this morning and had an interview
States. Very many Sensions and Representre present. General R. F. Runkle, who is at-

after next month. A strong effort is being made to have that circular reveked, but no action has yet been taken by Secretary Stanton in the matter.

Commissioner of Patents:

It is accertained that Mr. William D. Sishop will be appointed Commissioner of Patents in place of Mr. Theater. The necessary papers of appointment are being made out, and will be ready about the middle of the forthcoming week. the forthcoming week.
The Reported Recall of Minister Hale Dis-

credited.
The reported recall of Hon. John P. Hale from his post at Madrid receives no color of probability from any action of the President. A similar report received cur-rency over a month ago, but was shown to have no

Report on Violations of the Passenger Law. The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has compiled an abstract of the reports of the examination of passenger vessels which have arrived at the port of New Yor during the month of December, 1867, from which it appears that on board the Hamburg ship Lord Brougham, which arrived December 7, there were seventy-five deaths during the voyage, caused by cholera. This vessel brought an excess of four and a half passengers, which appears to be the only violation of the Passenger act by vessels arriving at the port of

of the Passenger act by vessels arriving at the port of New York during the month.

Stanton and the Decapitated Bureau Officials—Radical Fetition for the Removal of Hancock—Executive Pardon.

[From the Evening Telegram of vesterday.]

Wassington, Jan. 25, 1868.

Major General Howard, who issued the order, under instructions from General Grant, discharging a large proportion of the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau on the 18th of next month, is now working energetically to obtain authority from Secretary Stanton to insue another order rescinding the first, in order to retain these officers and agents indefinitely. General Howard had an interview with Mr. Stanton on Thursday, at which time he strenuously urged the latter to consent to the retention of the officers in question, but failed to objain the entire concurrence of Mr. Stanton in his tievs. The Secretary seems to be convinced that the concree proposed by Howard is eminently proper, viewed from the radical standpoint, but declines to give the pacessary authority without clearly deliving his reasons for such hesitation. It is still believed, however, that an order will ultimately be given reveking the whole or a part of the order issued by the great majority of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana has been sent for presentation to both houses of Geogress, praying for the reimoval of General Hancock and the rebel State and parish officials, The reason given for Hancock's removal is that he is an impediment in the way of reconstruction, and that the people are desirous of having the local effices filled with loyal me.

It is reported to the Congressional Committee that in Louisiana there is a better state of feeling. The negro candidate for Gevernar has withdrawn, and unanimity offaction in consequence prevails in the nake of the radical party. The rebels and conservatives have combined under the name of democracy alone, and are determined in their oppositios.

The President has granted a pardon to Godfrey Munch, who was convicted at the Sept

citizens.

The following officers of the navy were honorably discharged from the service on the dates specified:—Acting Easign G. A. Patchen, January 25, 1868; Acting Assistant Paymasters J. H. Hathaway, March 10, 1866, and L. L. Brigham, barch 13, 1866. Acting Second Assistant Engineer George W. Russell, of the Newbern, as resigned.

More Radical Treachery

More Radical Treachery.
[Washington correspondence (Jan. 24) of the Boston Post.]

Facts have come to light which justify the belief that the extent which President Johnson has been grossly deceived by his subordinate has not yet been made public. There is reason to believe that the treachery has not been confined to matters pertaining directly to Mr. Stanton's restoration to the War Office, but pervades the management of one of the southern military departments. It may be promature to allude to these things, but they will be made public at the proper time. It has been said that the President, in exchanging General Pope for General Meade, "swapped the devil for a witch." It may beceatter be made to appear that there was no swapping for a "swapped the devil for a witch," It may hereafter be made to appear that there was no swapping for a "witch," but that trenchery was quietly at work outside as well as inside the War Department. It may be distributed that General Meade urged the propriety of postponing the Florida Convention, but that he was directed to allow the orders of Pope to remain unchanged, and that the correspondence on the subject nover reached the President's eye until eight days after the Florida Convention had been in session. These startling facts should be known to the people, where government is being thus undermined and destroyed.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1868.

House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with Mr. Paine in the chair, for general

Mr. Sitgreaves, (dem.) of N. J., addressed the cou mittee, pretacing his remaks by saying that he proposed to discuss the state of the Union from the Christian standpoint. He devied that there was any atheism in

Mr. Price, (rep.) of lows, referring to an allusion by Mr. Sitgreaves to the parable of the prodignt son, asked him whether he understood the repols to occupy an analogous position to the prodigal son?

Mr. Sitgrerraves replied that the great mass of

Mr. Price remarked that that was all he wanted to know.

Subsequently, at the close of Mr. Sitgreaves' speech, hir, Price referred to the same subject, and gave his republican friends a warning that it it could be shown that the rebels occupied the same position as the prodigal son in the Scriptures he would bid his political friends forewell, and seek admission into that party which could prove its doctrines from the Scriptures. He admitted that the parallel ran down to the prodigal son going to the field to herd swine, but he said it ceased at that point; for if the rebels had been in that position they would have stolen not only the ited intended for the swine but the whole herd of swine also. Mr. Price went on to show the difference between the two cases, and was engaged in doing so when the ten minutes more to finish his illustration, but Mr. Etdender, (dem.) of Wia., objected, unless seme member on the democratic side should have a chance of replying, so as to vindicate history and the Scriptures. (Laughter.)

Mr. MORRELL, (rep.) of Pa., addressed the committee on the question of finances. He thought it would be well to postpone the discussion of the question as to the money in which the principal of the national debt would be paid, and to give all their energies to a wise and carnest effort to make the currency equal in value to gold before a specie payment could be resumed as home. The obb of the preclous metals to foreign countries must be stopped; economy must be substituted for wate-fainess; homespun and home made must be substituted for foreign manufactures, and the country must cease in its relations with other countries to be a debtor. He held that if such duties were imposed upon imports as would effect their reduction to the point that must be reached domestic industry would bridge ever the gap and the country would sone return to a specie standard. With the balance of trade in favor of the United States and with a prospecus industry resumption of specie payments would prove easy. Otherwise

standard. With the balance of trade in favor of the United States and with a prosperous industry resumption of specie payments would prove easy. Otherwise the attempt would prove a Bull Run rout. He was opposed to seeing the United States Treasury become the only bank of issue in the country. If the national banks were dissolved and the country turned back to the old State bank system the bonds owned by those banks would be thrown upon the market. He held that a plentiful currency was necessary to the interests of the people. He favored the conversion as soon as possible of the six per cent bonds into four per cent, and the fixing of five per cent as the uniform rate of bank interest.

into of the six per cent bonds into four per cent, and the fixing of five per cent as the uniform rate of bank interest.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Ind., addressed the committee, arguing that the democratic party was responsible for the robustion and its consequences, and claiming that the government must remain in the hands of loyal men. In the course of his remarks he spoke of men returning to the democratic party as "the dog to his vemit."

Mr. MUNGER, (dem.) of Ohio, saked Mr. Williams to permit him to make a remark es that point.

Mr. WILLIAMS declined to yield.

Mr. MUNGER, then rose to a question of order. The gootleman (Mr. Williams, he said, was looking in his direction when he made that remark, and he decired to sak him whether he meant to say he (Mr. Mingen), having voted the democratic ticket, was a dog. Was that the inference to be drawn?

The Unitarial continued his speech. He said that when one army of three hundred thousand democrate had joined the order of the Knighte of the Gelden Circle, another army of three hundred thousand democrate had joined the order of the Knighte of the Gelden Circle, another army of them had shouldered their knapsecks and marched to Canada to seek protection under the crine-line of Queen Victoria.

Mr. Storm, (dem.) of Me., next addressed the Committee on the recensiruction policy of the republican party, which he detounced as described to the eardinal principles of the Gatan and oppressive to the people of the Hortch.

tlemen en the other side of the House as dega. If the Chair had understood that to be the peint of order it certainly would have been sustained.

Mr. Witsou, (rep.) of Ohio, addressed the committee on the question of the finances and the national debt. He declared himself in favor of paying the principal of the bonds in lawful money, except where they were specified to be paid in gold. The opposition doctrine he held to be not enly in violation of the law, but also in violation of the rights of the taxpayers. He thought the policy of the government cupit to be to pay the great bulk of the national indebtednes before the limitation on the bonds expired. He held that the very worst thing that could be done was to force the country quickly to a specie basis while there was a debt of \$2,500,000,000 hanging over the government, nearly all of which was contracted at from forty to sixty cents on the dollar of spacie. It would increase the value of bonds to the holders from tairty to forty per cent, and the effect of it would be to make the debt heavier by at least a thousand millions. He proposed to issue a hundred millions of dollars in United States notes, to sell at the market price all the surplus gold in the Treasury, and add to this fund from time to time any surplus that could be spared from the Treasury until it would amount to a hundred millions of dollars. The two hundred millions of dollars. The two hundred millions of dollars thus provided should be applied to the redemption of an equal amount of five-twenties no at the option of the government, the interest on which would amount semi-annually to \$4,000,000 in gold. He showed that such a sinking fund would amount at the end of five years to \$450,000,000; at the end of fifteen years to \$1,434,000,000, and at the end of fifteen years to \$2,002,000,000. being a sum sufficient, within a fraction, to pay the entire interest bearing debt.

Mr. Hawkins, frep.) of Tenn. next addressed the committee on the subject of individual rights and on the duty of the governm

NOTES ON ART.

In the Studies.

Mr. Laug is chiefly occupied with giving instruction

te his lady pupils.

Mr. Kensett has finished his "Bash Bish," a favorite subject for American landscapists, and is painting a

theroughly English scene at Clewer, near Windsor Poliard willows never looked more picturesque than or Mr. Kensett's capvas.

Mr. Baker has a number of portraits at different points

towards completion. One of them is a portrait of Mr. Gray, Vice President of the National Academy. The others represent various types of American beauty, a mother, a daughter, another New York beile, and several Mr. Burling, Secretary of the Society of Painters in

Water Colors, is busily at work in that hitherto com-Mr. R. Swain Gifford is etching a very spirited re-

o place it before the public.

Mr. C. P. Cranch has just finished a glowing autumn

Miss M. J. Walter has a very interesting wood scene

Mr. Kuntze is working upon his statue of "Puck or the War Path," intended as a companion to "Puck or

His War Steed." In the former Puck is represented in deadly conflict with a formidable caterpillar. Mr. Kuntze has also several fine megallions in hand. Mr. De Haas has completed a new marine picture in

difficult. Mr. Van Etton has just finished a large landscape, which reveals the hitherto unexplored picturesque re-

sources of Ulster county. Mr. John Pope is busying himself with portraits, chiefly

with those of children and ladies. A portrait of a boy and one of a girt are each accompanied by such a dog as Landseer would willingly have painted. Mrs. Pope has almost finished a view of one of those picturesque Massachusetts pends which would be called lakes in Europe. The scone is in Walpole, and the picture is characterized by breadth and delicacy. Miss Browne is devoting her time chiefly to portrait

painting. Minnesota to that of the Connecticut Valley, and seems

equally at home in the one and in the other. interior-"A Baptism in Grace Church." The light dresses of ladies and children, the architectural beauties of this most picturesque of our New York churches, the babe, its mother, father, grandmother and nurse, the faithful portrait of Rev. Dr. Morgan, and, briefly, all the

Mr. Leutze is painting a picture which gives him an opportunity to indulge his taste for medieval costume, incidents and ideas. It represents the return of a Crusader, who arrives only in time to find that his lady vell. The title of the picture is "The Bride of Christ."

Mr. Kaufmann is copying his "Westward the Course thoroughly American picture, which we have already noticed. He is also retouching his "Columbus," and has just finished his "Running to the Flag," which attests his careful study of the great variety of types pro sented by our "American citizens of African descent."

In the Galleries.

At Goupil's (Knoedier's), Mr. Constant Mayer's "Mand Muller" continues to attract a crowd of visitors. The this industrious and popular artist—will close on the 16th of February. The most noticeable among the recent Gerome, "A Horse for Sale" and "The Forerunners." Cairo, with its peculiar architecture and its brilliant Oriental costumes, is the scene of both these pictures. Without possessing the grandeur of other works of this characteristics in design and in color. A promising pic-ture by G. B. Butter, "Diogenes in his lub," also at racted much attention yesterday at Knoedler's.

At Schaus' the main attractions were Charles Lan delle's "Holy Family;" two landscapes by Triebel, "In the Hartz Mountains" and "Lake Tegernsee, in the Tyrol;" two pictures by Edward Hamman, "A Scene in rillo;" "Das Wetterhorn," by Jansen; "A Twilight Scene," by Bennewitz von Loefen; Stange's "Morning Bell," and Palmer's admirable bas relief of "Hope."
The first of the pictures by Hamman shows us the great Tintoretto, assembled at the house of the first named, in Venice, about the year 1570. These masters, as is well known, were bound together by the ties of the closest friendship. The scene is a sort of open court, common the western sky. The sun is just setting, lighting up the heavens with his last beams and reflecting through the apartment a soft, rich radiance. We see the household and the invited guests of the artist grouped in the easy laiser-aller manner usual after a repast. Paul Veronese has had his portfolio of sketches and designs brought forth, and is subtorette. At the left the lady of the house is conversing with a guest, while her daughter, standing near the three artists. At the right the servants are clearing the three artists. At the right the servants are clearing the table of the remains of the repast, "The Atelier of Murillo" possesses a historical and personal interest scarcely inferior to that of its companion piece by the same artist. The scene represents the renowned Murillo in his studio receiving a visit from the Archbishop of Seville and his suite. Several ladies of rank are also present. The place is Seville, and the time about the year 1865. The artist has the time about the year 1866. The artist-just Snished his great masterpiece, "The Im-maculate Conception," which is here seen. The venerable prelate uncovers his head to show his respect both for the work and the artist. In the background is seen a model with a child in her arms. Both these fine the well known engravings of "Rubens in His Studio," and "Vandyck Taking Leave of Rubens."

"The Card Flayers," "The Huguesot" and "The Spath American"—were on exhibition.

At Leavitt, Strebingh & Co.'s two of Victor Mohitg's masterly works, "The Quarrel" and "The Huguesot Prisoner," both full of viger is conception and execution, were exhibited, together with Washington's "Under the Trees" and Leutse's "Messenger Stork." In the last named picture the stork is conveying to the Naind the welcome tidings that the technique spirits are located and spring is coming.

February 4 and sold on February 7 at Leed's Art Gal-teries on Broadway. The fruit of long years of intelligent study, they cannot fail to inter

American art.
Chrome-Lithography.
When Senefelder discovered lithography seventy years ago he could not have anticipated that it would lead to the prospects which chrome lithegraphy is now opening for the popularization of art among the million. An the discovery of printing did for the mental growth of the people the art of chrometheir esthetic culture. Until within a recent period art is declared by this writer to have been feudal its associations. The galleries of priceless paintings in certain favored cities and countries have been tra-New, chromo-lithography or the art of printing pictures from stone, in colors, although it is still in its infancy, "promises to diffuse not a love of art merely among the people at large, but to disseminate the choicest master ralized in America." In this country, indeed, it has been attempted, but by very few. Their success, however, and the increasing importations of chromo-lithographs from Europe, judicate a rich and encouraging

The oldest chromo-lithographers in Europe are, we selieve, Storch & Kramer, in Berlin. Fine chromes have also been lately published at Munich, in Bavaria and at Milao, in Italy. In Germany most of the chromos of oil paintings have been made. In England the larger colors. Hanhart, George Rowney & Co., and Moore, McQueen & Co. are the principal London chromo-lithe

the lead, and, in fact, has stood almost alone until a few months ago. Frang's catalogue already numbers nearly hundred fac simile copies of oil and water color paintings, including both chromos and half chromos. Several of these we have had occasion to commend, as showing the steady improvement of the art. Prang's chromos of poultry and game, after Tait, Lemmens and Bosset of birds, after William Cruikshank of flowers and fruit. after Spencer and Granberry; of figures, after Bonguercan; of American landscapes, after Bricher and Ruggles, are, for the most part, highly praiseworthy; and "The Reading Magdalena," regio's famous original in the Dresden gallery, will doubless stimulate a taste for art among thousand

In New York, Fabronius, Gurney & Son have most bromo-lithography in their superb portrait of General Grant, which has just been published. This is a reproluction of the portrait by Constant Mayer, of which the HERALD said, March 29, 1866:- "It is Grant, in his most natural and pleasant mood. The sternuess and harsblate war, heretofore presented to us, are subdued and toned down to the standard of nature. A finer specimen of flesh-tinting and rehef it would be hard to conceive. The head stands boldly out from the canvas bringing the spectator face to face with the original, and aimest destroying the illusion that it is a counterfeit presentment, and not real life upon which he is look-ing." It is not too much to add that the chromo most faithfully reproduces the portrait of Goneral Grant. By the by, the first complete proof of Marshali's engraving

English artist Rolfe, is on exhibition at Schaus'.

It is hoped that the artists who encourage the development of this niw art will insist apon the utmost case in the reproduction of their paintings; otherwise the public eye will be in danger of being miseducated instead of property educated. It were a pity if chromo-lithography, while interesting a greater number of people than have hitherto been accustomed to look at pictures, should lower instead of elevating the standard of taste.

THE BRITISH MUSCULAR MISSIONARIES.

The English airmorities, fully awake at last to the demoralization of the time honored institution of the prize ring, have instituted a crosade against its continuance that throws a fire brand into the haunts of its votaries in that country. This action has created a panic her were cultured looked out for "pasutres new" to of America, gravitating first to the metropolis. Thus it is that in the past few months there has been sent a

Bill Rvall, Tom Allen and little Pete Morris headed the arm of invaders, and they transmitted such glowing reports of the testimonials, recoptions, benefits, &c., that they received from the hands of the guaditorial element in New York and vicinity, together with the

the army of invaders, and they transmitted such glowing reports of the testimonials, recoptions, benedits, &c., that they received from the hands of the gaditornal element in New York and vicinity, together with the unlooked-for sums of mency flowing into their collers because of these exhibitions of their professional skill, that they induced others of their clan to leave their conductive and visit this for pecuniary profit. Abe and Harry Hicken, with the giant O'saidwin and his "man Friday," Jack Hicks, with Young Cheer and Ton Allen, soon followed, and ramor has it that the end is not yet, as Hopper, Roarke and other shining lights in the fighting firmament there are on the eve of departure.

It may be well for this infusion of science and muscle to visit us to give simulus to the cultivation of those stabletic sports and recreations which tend to the development of the physical powers, as a few more of these gladators, in unison with those native to the soil, may teach the rising generation of Yaukees to be sahamed of carrying old heads upon young shoulders, exhibiting narrow chests, spindle shanks and tebrile and precocious intellects.

Hicken, the clover English puglilat, gave a sparring exhibition in Baltimore on the 14th inst., which was highly successful. During the "wind up" he announced his readiness to fight Colver, the light-weight champion, or any other man in the United States, for \$1,000 or \$2,500 a side, from 124 to 128 pounds weight. This, with a subsequent challenge, from Abe has made Sam, in his gentlemanly way, respond to the bold proposition, and he has assured the earnest Abe that so soon as he fills the engagements of athletic exhibitions now on hadde he will accommodate him. Should these skilled veterans come together in the ring it will be an encounter displaying endurance, courage and science.

The fifth and hat deposit of \$500 a ride in the proposition of the proposition, and he has assured the earnest Abe that is a proposition, and he has necessarily which has created so much excite

pugilists in our city during the three months back, will be made to-day at Inwood. Should both parties make good their amounts, \$5,000 will be in the hands of their stakeholder. It is rumored that Aaron goes into training immediately near this city, and that ira Grindell, the noted podestrian, who was matched to walk from New York to Philadelphia, recently, but was prevented by the unpropitious weather, will be his mentor. Shaphard will follow the same example, and will take his "breathing" near the Monumental city, where many of his friends reside. As the the day of the fight approaches, feeling will run high, and speculation will be animated.

These men, both pugilists, have been at dagger points for some time, their enmity at last culminating in a grand row a few days since at a sporting house in Philadelphia. For a little while matters assumed a serious phase, and were it not for the interference of the police, the countenances of both might have been considerably damaged. Kerrigan, although he long since announced his intention of retiring from the ring, has reconsidered his resolution, and expresses his willingness to accommodate McLean to a fight according to the rules. McLean says "he's willing," and it may not be long ere these redoubtable men are again in training.

There have been no response to the bold cha the Irish Giant. It is currently reported if he match, and will make the stakes \$10,000 a side be accommodated by a gestleman of this site. mys Neg ?

ROBERT BURNS.

Anniversary of His Birthday-Banquet by the

partee.
Last evening the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the illustrious Scottish poet was cele-brated by a grand banquet given by the Burns' printely decorated with those symbols best calcu ated to recall scenes which the great genius of historic and picturesque old Scotland painted so effectively in his poetic effusions. Among others were-"The Cotter," "Burns' Cottage," "The Genius of Poetry Finding Burns at the Plough," and deservedly conspicuous of men, and whose imperishable poems will be handed gracefully down the tide of ages. About one hundred sat down to dinner, and throughout the greatest mony, national eloquence and unanimity being the prominent characteristics of the evening. Mr. John Nicholson, President, occupied the chair.

The proceedings were opened with an address to the haggis, by Mr. Thomas Nicholson. When the cloth was removed several communications, from many cities, cordially approving and sympathizing with the object

The Pausinexy then asked attention while he an-

nounced a very agreeable communication. Perhaps this was the first time a telegraphic message had been received from the continent by the Borns Club, and he felt much pleasure in reading the one that had just London, (Loud cheers.) The cause of the message was Mr. Crawford, a member of the society who was now present, and who had sent a telegraphic message to London congratulating the society there on the anniversary of the great Caledonian games. The following were the words of the telegram:-"We heartly our member, President of London Caledonian Society.' (Loud cheers.) He would add that the telegram was follow that it arrived here half an hour before it was sent at all, for it was now only five minutes past nine o'clock-(cheers and laughter)-proving, at all events, that we were half an hour ahead of our friends in England. (Applause.)

was then given, and after some preliminary remarks the PRESIDENT said:—We come not to celebrate the natal day of some "whim-inspired fool," or to endorse the commonplace logic and superficial jargon of one of the merely college bred, who "think to climb Parnassus by dint o' Greek." We come not to lay tribute at the

Some idel without shrine or name, O'er which its pale-eyed votries keep Unboly watch.

but to pay an honest, intelligent and well deserved honor to the memory of one who,

"Take him for all in all,"

(Applause.) We come fogether with the thousands who are met to-day, in this and other lands, to pay homage to the "poet of humanity"—to bim whom the genius of poetry found at the plough and taught in nature's school the art divine (if art it may be called) to take up the common thoughts of those around him—the hopes and fears, the joys and sorrows of Scotia's rustic sons of toil—to purify them by the fire of genius and give them back to his country and to the world in noblest, sweetest song—song consecrated to friendship, to love, to patriotism, to duty, and, like these virtues, imperiabile, (Applause.) It is impossible to know how much we owe to Burns unless we examine the song literature of Scotland before his time and compare it with that of to-day. It is true Scotland had many song writers before Burns whose productions were not wanting in some of the principal elements of song, especially the songs of Ramsay and Ferguson—men whom our poet delighted to home—but the songs in common use were characterized by a coarseness and voltarity in calculated to clears and ments of song, especially the songs of Ramsay and Ferguson—men whom our post delighted to honor—but the songs in common use were characterized by a coarseness and valgarity it calculated to elevate and purify the character of a people until Burns, almost unconscious of the greatness of his task or of the wonderful power he wielded in its performance, raised the popular taste to a higher standpoint and gave to his country a song literature more varied, more true to nature, more tight of generous emotions and manily independence than has ever been bequesihed to any other country on earth. (Applause.) Like the Roman Emperor, who found Rome wood and left it marble. Burns found, the song literature of his country a mass of rubbish, without form or beauty, and left it marble. Burns found, the song literature of his country a mass of rubbish, without form or beauty, and left it a glorious temple of me edy—the Scottish hills its foundation, the Scottish sky its dome—nay. I might omit the word "Scottish" and say that it is a temple where all can enter who have a spark of music in their soul; all who can discern the true from the gnoble; all who can escognize the true stamp of manhood, whether covered by the coarse "homespun" of the pecarat or the gorgeous trappings of the peer; all who can appreciate the beautiful in mature, the dewdrop kissing the modest daisy—the lark, its meet companion, soaring and singing away up in the blue summer sky, "the leafy trees," through which the "wastlin" wind blaws sait, "the "bonne flowers that bloom by fountain, shaw or green," the emblematic thistle, "spreading wide aming the bearded beer;" the heather waving on the biliside; all who can be roused "to do or die" rather than suffer "oppressions wees and pains;" all who can adop a tear over the "dear" departed shade" of a "Mary in heaven," or thrill with delight to class the hand of a "trusty friend," with whom it early youth we had "pu'd the gowans fine," and who had returned, after years of scoparation, to

young, the generous, the chivalric will not too severely censure him for this; for who among them

Hath not passed while beauty's pensive eye
Asked from his heart the homage of a sight
Who bath not feit with rapture smitten frame
The power of grace, the magic of a name?
(Applause.) That he was a true patrot and loved his
country with the cuthinsarin of a poet no one can doubt
that has read his beautiful lines:—

O: Scotla, my dear, my naive soil.

For whom my warnest wish to Heaven is sent,
Long may thy hardy sons of rustle toil

Be blest with health, and peace and sweet contest,
And, ch! may Heaven their simple lives prevent
From luxury's contagion, weak and vite;
Then nowe'er crowns and coronets he rent,
A virtuous populace may rise the white
And stand a wall of fire around their much-leved is

From luxury's contagion, weak and view.

Then howe'er crowns and come to rent,
A virtuous populace may rise the fine.
And stand a wall of fire around their much-leved isle.

(Applause.) The crystal waves of "Bonnie Boon!" may cease to sport smid the flowery "banks and brases" of his much-loved native land; old Scotia's hills may in the desolating march of time be crumbled into dust, generations may pass away into the silent land and the waves of oblivion roll over them forever; yet while thera lives on God's bright earth a solitary being whose heart heats to the transports of poetry, Robert Burns will be the chosen companion of his fireside and home. Roll on, fair river! sweet Afron! and sing his praises who reudered thy name immortal in song! Ye zephyrs of morning that once kissed the blooming cheek of lovely Highland Mary, whisper in each listening ear the name of Burns! And oh, ye bithe birds, whose wild notes chimed with the ripple of the wavelets and floated on the morning air, chant ye requelm, sad and sweet, for the departide child of song! In conclusion, Mr. President, I see around me the representatives of an illustrious people, famous for their fluency and knowledge, several of whom are to follow me, and as you are borns along upon the tide of their cloquence! beg you not to for, et that one of these gentlemen is a lineal descendant of Gavin Hamilton, the honored fireno of Burns. If in the brief time allotted to me! I have contributed aught to this intellectual entertainment or added a single flower to the memorial wreath that decks the poot's brow, I am content. (Loud applause.)

The Pravisions next proposed "America" in eloquent torms, and observed that we should all, no matter whence we came, honestly and concentiously admire the land which gave him birth should go into the grave unhonored. At he same time we must not carry with us into a new land prejutices that would moved my the land which gave him birth should go into the grave unhonosed. At he same time we must not carry with us into a new lan

and glorious land in which we live. He would now give "America." (Cheers.)

The toast was received with all the honors.

Mr. HENRY J. Share briefly repiled in appropriate teyms.

The toast of "Scotland" was responded to by Mr. Couraver and Mr. J. H. Lyons.

Mr. Nicholson then proposed "The Literature of Great Britain and Ireland."

The toast was warmly received.

Mr. Romer Crawvour repiled and returned thanks for the invitation which had been accorded to him. After alluding to many distinguished persons during the last century connected with the literature of Great Britain, alluded to those who in more recent times ecjoyed exaled positions. First in age as in famo was the oblie and venerable Brougham, whose career as a statesman, as an author and as an orator and as a friend of humanity began with the present chairy. Then there was Dickner, who, whatever eise he hald of the Americans, declared what was most true, that they were by nature frank, brave, hospitable, "kind and affectionate. There was Disraell, great as an author and a norator and a statesman. Then there was bickner, who, whatever eise he hald of the Americans, declared what was most true, that they were by nature frank, brave, hospitable, "kind and affectionate. There was Disraell, great as an author, and orator and a statesman. Then there was bis old college friend, Dr. Norman MacLeod, who sent out his "good words" monthly to all the world—good words written by himself, by the Duke of Argyle, by William Ewart Gladstone, by the poet laureate, by Dr. Thomas Guthre and other writers. He could see in his mental vision a table in Scotland surrounded by the most emanet and distinguished men, paying their homas enance and distinguished men, paying their homas enance and distinguished men, paying their homas of the Carlonice, of the Britch Bay of Robert Burns."

Been the pioneer of cheap, usoful and elevating literature; Russell, of the Scotland, noe of the world—good word armedian surrounded by the single of the Great Burns, and book which, in 1959, will

AMUSEMENTS.

des' made a farewell appearance here before one of the and last night her Highwess' place was taken by the French company, which played "Les Projets de Ma Tante" and "La Marice du These plays presented Mesdames Larmet and Hamiston, pleasant little comedy, full of a refined humor and dainty fun, in the true style of the French pièces de a ciété, while the "Marie du Mardi-Gras" is a vaudoville crammed with provocation for boisterous laughter. Thus the The house was well fitted.

audience filled Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near Forty-first street, on Thursday evening last, to listen to Mr. George Vandenhoff's readings. Mr. Vandenhoff was suffering greatly from a severe cold, and opened the evening's exercises with an apology for his After he had read for about ten minutes, however, his buskiness of voice to a great degree were away, and he rium. The selections were all from Dickens, beginning rium. The selections were all from Dickens, beginning with the description of the Hampton race course in "Nicholas Nickieby" and followed by the scene in the gambling room and the duel between Sir Molberry Hawk and Lord Verisopht, in the same work. The next was Mrs. Leo Hunter's party, from the "Pickwick Papers," and the closing one was the visit of Mr. Pecksinff and daughters to Mrs. Todgers' boarding house, London. Mr. Vandenhoff, notwithstanding the diversity of characters he essayed to portray and malgré the lineas under which he labored throughout, did them all justice, and at the close of each reasing received, as he amply deserved, the universal plaudits of his most criti-

lecturers have taken to reading Dickens or talking Dickens by way of turning an honest ponny from the dissection of a popular subject, it is pleasing to listen to something original and uninfected with any taint of the at Steinway Hall by Mr. De cordova, since the demise of living American humorists. Less original, less droll, less

BESCENTS BY THE POLICE.

The Fifteenth precinct police made a descent upon alleged disorderly hours, No. 216 Wooster street, light, and arrested fourteen persons, male and ferm who were found upon the premises. The descent made on the strength of a warrant leaved by Just

Dodge.

Roundsman Williams and officer Seton, of the precises, also made a decreat less night. The tueste object of their official seal was an alleg negro gambling house situated at No. 17 Layres Twenty-three persons, all "colored gammes, were seeking their fortunes in games of chance